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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/655,422	09/04/2003	Sandeep Chennakeshu	9314-16	6705
54414	7590	11/06/2006		EXAMINER
				MONTOYA, OSCHTA I
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2635

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/655,422	CHENNAKESHU, SANDEEP
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Oschita Montoya	2635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

VULE  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/13/04</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: instead of "A method according to 13..." "must be corrected to "A method according to claim 1...". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 3, 12, 20, 27, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The use of trademark name "Bluetooth" is improper.

#### **MPEP 2173.05(u) states:**

*"If the trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of the 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Ex parte Simpson, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. In fact, the value of a trademark would be lost to the extent that it became descriptive of a product, rather than used as an identification of a source or origin of a product. Thus, the use of a trademark or trade name in a claim to identify or describe a material or*

*product would not only render a claim indefinite, but would also constitute an improper use of the trademark or trade name."*

In this application, claims 3, 12, 20, 27, 31, and 33 intend the trademark name "Bluetooth" as a limitation to restrict the wireless protocol as a Bluetooth wireless protocol. Hence, the use of Bluetooth in this context is improper. See the MPEP citation above.

For the purpose of art consideration, Bluetooth wireless protocol will be construed as any wireless protocol.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-3 5-6 8-12 14 16-17 19-33 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Liu, US 2003/0169287.

Re claim 1, Liu discloses a method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: receiving information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless

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coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19, fig. 1); responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and providing the generated video signal to the video screen for display of the information on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 21-23, fig.1).

Re claim 2, a method according to claim 1 wherein the information from the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of an e-mail received by the handheld electronic device, a game screen for a game being played on the handheld electronic device, an internet page received by the handheld electronic device, a photograph, and a video clip (Para. 10, lines 45-53).

Re claim 3, a method according to claim 1 wherein receiving the information from the handheld electronic device comprises receiving the information according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19).

Re claim 5, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises a radiotelephone (Para. 10, lines 42-43, fig 2C).

Re claim 6, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-40, fig.2B).

Re claim 8, a method according to claim 1 wherein the video screen comprises a television (Para. 12, lines 1-3).

Re claim 9, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device includes a local display mounted in a housing of the handheld electronic device and wherein the local display is small relative to the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 23-26, fig 2B).

Re claim 10, a method according to claim 13 further comprising: showing the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with showing the information on the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Re claim 11, a video signal generator comprising: a receiver configured to receive information from a handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19, fig. 1); a processor configured to generate a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and a video output configured to provide

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the video signal to a video screen for display on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 21-23, fig. 1).

Re claim 12, a video signal generator according to claim 11 wherein the receiver is configured to receive the information according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19).

Re claim 14, a video signal generator according to claim 11 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Re claim 16, a method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: generating information within the handheld electronic device wherein the generated information is adapted for display on a local display of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and transmitting the generated information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen remote (Para. 10, lines 26-31).

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Re claim 17, a method according to claim 16 further comprising: displaying the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with transmitting the information from the handheld electronic device over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Re claim 19, a method according to claim 16 wherein the information from the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of an e-mail received by the handheld electronic device, a game screen for a game being played on the handheld electronic device, an interned page received by the handheld electronic device, a photograph, and a video clip (Para. 10, lines 45-53).

Re claim 20, a method according to claim 16 wherein transmitting the information from the handheld electronic device comprises transmitting the information according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19).

Re claim 21, a method according to claim 16 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

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Re claim 22, a method according to claim 16 wherein the video screen comprises a television (Para. 12, lines 1-3).

Re claim 23, a method according to claim 16 wherein the display of the handheld electronic device is small relative to the video screen (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Re claim 24, a handheld electronic device comprising: a local display mounted on a housing of the display (Figs. 2B and 2C); a processor coupled to the display wherein the processor is configured to generate information within the handheld electronic device wherein the information is adapted for display on the local display of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and a transceiver coupled to the processor wherein the transceiver is configured to transmit the generated information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19) to a receiver for display on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 26-31).

Re claim 25, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the information is shown on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with transmitting the information from the handheld electronic device over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Re claim 26, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the processor displays the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device when no receiver is within range of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 7-8, Fig. 2B).

Re claim 27, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the transceiver transmits the information from the handheld electronic device according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19).

Re claim 28, A handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Re claim 29, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the local display of the handheld electronic device is small relative to the video screen (Para.10, lines 23-26).

Re claim 30, a method of displaying information on a video screen from a handheld electronic device including a display wherein the video screen is remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: providing information within the

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handheld electronic device; communicating the information from the handheld electronic device to a receiver over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19); generating a video signal responsive to the information communicated over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26); providing the video signal to the remote video screen; and displaying the information on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 42-43).

Re claim 31, a method according to claim 30 wherein the information is communicated from the handheld electronic device to the receiver over the wireless coupling according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19).

Re claim 32, a method according to claim 30 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Re claim 33, a method of displaying information from an electronic device on a video screen remote from the electronic device, the method comprising the steps of: receiving information from the electronic device over a wireless coupling according to a Bluetooth protocol (Para. 10, lines 17-19); responsive to receiving the information from the electronic device, converting the information from the electronic device to a video signal

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(Para. 10, lines 23-26); and providing the video signal to the remote video screen for display of the information on the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 42-43).

Re claim 35, a method according to claim 33 wherein the video screen comprises a television (Para. 12, lines 1-3).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 4, 13, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu US 2003/0169287 in view of Allport, US 6,097,441.

Re claim 4, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1. Liu fails to teach that wherein the video signal further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a horizontal line sync pulse, a color reference burst, a reference black level, picture luminance information, color saturation information, color hue information, and a vertical sync pulse. However, Allport teaches a video signal having these aspects (Col. 4, lines 1-5).

Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Allport, it would have been obvious to have Liu's method with the Allport video information incorporated on it.

Re claim 13, Liu discloses a video signal generator according to claim 11. Liu fails to teach that wherein the video signal further comprises at least one signal selected from the group consisting of a horizontal line sync pulse, a color reference burst, a reference black level, picture luminance information, color saturation information, color hue information, and a vertical sync pulse. However, Allport teaches a video signal having these aspects (Col. 4, lines 1-5).

Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Allport, it would have been obvious to have Liu's method with the Allport video information incorporated on it.

Re claim 34, Liu discloses a method according to claim 33. Liu fails to teach that wherein the video signal further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a horizontal line sync pulse, a color reference burst, a reference black level, picture luminance information, color saturation information, color hue information, and a vertical sync pulse. However, Allport teaches a video signal having these aspects (Col. 4, lines 1-5).

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Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Allport, it would have been obvious to have Liu's method with the Allport video information incorporated on it.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 7, 15, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu US 2003/0169287 in view of Mineet et al, EP 0710017A2.

Re claim 7, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1.

Liu fails to teach that wherein receiving information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being received from the handheld electronic device; wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the video screen are performed responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device; and wherein the method further comprises providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being

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transmitted from the handheld electronic device. However, Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24). Also the television set has standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50)

Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Mineet, it would have been obvious to have Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. And the television able to provide an alternate video if no connection is accomplished.

Re claim 15, Liu discloses a video signal generator according to claim 11.

Liu fails to teach that the video output is further configured to provide an alternate video signal to the video screen if information is not being received from the handheld electronic device. However, Mineet teaches a television set with standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50).

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Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Mineet, it would have been obvious to have Liu's video signal generator with Mineet's television able to provide an alternate video if no connection is accomplished.

Re claim 18, Liu discloses a method according to claim 16. Liu fails to teach wherein transmitting the information is preceded by determining at the handheld electronic device that the receiver is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device wherein transmitting the information is performed responsive to a determination that the receiver is within range; and displaying the information on the display of the handheld electronic device (see claim 26) responsive to a determination that no receiver is within range of the handheld electronic device. However, Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24, determination of data) also the information can be send through infrared link, meaning that it has to be within range (Col. 1, lines 30-33).

Therefore, taking the combine teachings of Liu and Mineet, it would have been obvious to have Liu's method with Mineet's

receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information through infrared link.

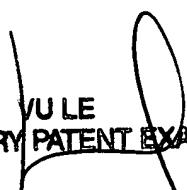
**Contact**

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oschta Montoya whose telephone number is (571) 270-1192. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday/Friday 7:30 to 5:00 off every other friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vu Le can be reached on (571) 272-7332. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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